C2350-1 4/11/83

COAL INDUSTRY NEWS

Coal's National Newspaper

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 332
Des Plaines, IL 60018

FEBRUARY 14, 1983 | 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004 | Volume 7, Number 3 | $1 a Copy; $24 a Year

NEWS ROUNDUP

Unconfirmed reports have the hard-bitten chairman of the state-owned British Steel Corp., **Ian McGregor, being asked to become head of Britain's National Coal Board** when his current contract ends this summer. The British government has refused comment so far on the matter, but analysts believe Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher wants the tough, Scottish-born American to take on militant coal union leaders as well as less visible problems within the deficit-ridden coal board.

* * *

U.S. coking coal suppliers started tough negotiations with Japanese steelmakers last week over supply volumes and prices for shipment in fiscal 1983, which starts April 1. Representatives of eight U.S. suppliers, including Pittston Coal Export Corp., will continue talks into this week, but industry souces say it is uncertain whether any agreements will result.

* * *

A tentative agreement was reached for **Armco Inc. to sell most of its West Virginia coal properties to Arch Mineral Corp.** of St. Louis for at least $320 million. Involved are some 330 million recoverable tons of high-quality metallurgical and steam coal on developed property including 16 mines, three of them surface operations, and six coal preparation plants. Present capacity is more than 5 million tons annually, and processing capacity is more than 6 million tons per year.

* * *

Coal industry unemployment reflects a larger national problem: **the decline of U.S. basic industries, Richard**

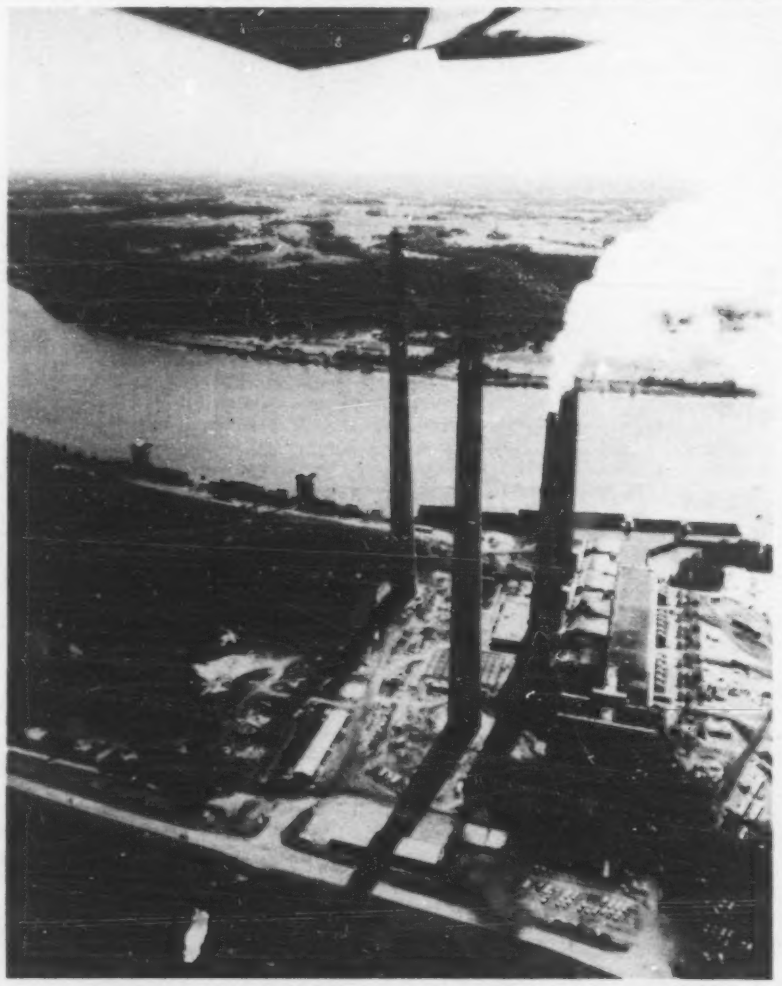
(Continued on page 2)

INSIDE

FINANCIAL RESULTS posted by coal and related companies for 1982 contained some bad news. But there were also bright spots that should not be overlooked. **Editorial on page 10.**

ALUMINUM HOPPER CARS that offer greater capacity and lighter weight than their steel counterparts will be ready for action when the current downturn ends, reports Gene Smith **on page 11.**

ENVIRONMENTALISTS, feeling sadder and wiser after two years battling the Reagan administration on strip mining and clean air rules, are starting to feel the congressional tide shift in their favor, notes Steve Marcy in **Washington, FYI on back page.**



Congress Makeup May Affect Acid Rain Bill

TALL UTILITY SMOKESTACKS thought by environmentalists to disperse sulfur dioxide over thousands of miles are the targets of acid rain legislation that would require utilities in 31 states to reduce their emissions 8 million tons in 10 years. The coal industry fears such legislation will force use of scrubbers, cutting demand for coal. Those fears may be justified with the new lineups of key House and Senate committees with Clean Air Act jurisdiction, observes Steve Marcy in this issue's Focus starting on page 4.

Congress Delays Reopening Rail Rate Discussions

By Steve Marcy

WASHINGTON — Congress is taking a "wait and see" attitude for now toward giving coal mines dependent on a single railroad a better chance at negotiating rail rates.

The coal industry has been clamoring the last two years for a reopening of the Staggers Act to better define the Interstate Commerce Commission's obligation to intervene on the behalf of "captive" coal mines.

But sources on the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Transporation and Commerce told *Coal Industry News* the panel would await the outcome of oversight hearings sometime this spring before deciding whether to tamper with the Staggers Act at all.

The situation is much the same in the Senate. "The Staggers Act was one of those things that was bitterly fought the last time — on both sides," a Senate Commerce Committee source said. "I don't think people will be willing to reopen those issues unless it becomes absolutely necessary."

But the coal industry is more optimistic about its overall chances. "The timing in 1983 is pretty good," observed one industry source. "They (Congress) shouldn't be so involved in the budget and economy as, you'll remember, they were last year.

"More Sensitized"

"I also think they're becoming more sensitized to the importance of holding down transporation costs, particularly with respect to coal, and the benefits of competition," he continued.

"Last year, the case made for eminent domain for coal pipelines put out enough information about the implications of railroad rates for (Congress) members to think they have to consider themselves seriously. We've also gotten some relief from the 1979 attitude that the whole rail industry was going under when the Rock Island col-

(Continued on back page)

Glance at Earnings Shows Why Coal is in Slump

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK — The coal industry has problems. All it takes to see why is a glance at fourth quarter and full-year results of companies even remotely connected with it.

Steel earnings were the worst since the Depression. The aluminum companies were only slightly less worse. Railroads were generally weak, with coal one of the few cargos that was close to 1981 levels. Chemical companies were way down, and equipment makers and suppliers had little to crow about. Oil company earnings suffered compared with recent years.

Electric utilities — especially those that burn coal to any extent — were among the few categories to improve over 1981. There were also quite a few reports that singled out coal operations for generally strong performances.

North American Coal Corp. earned a record $14.69 million, or $4.51 per share, on sales of $482.98 million and 15.14 million tons of coal. This compared with $618,000 net on sales of $445.17 million and 12.61 million tons in 1981.

In the fourth quarter, however, North American lost $2.68 million on revenues of $116.8 million, and tonnage sales dipped to 3.7 million from 3.8 million. Company president Otes Bennett Jr. said that earnings suffered from $7.01 million, or $2.15 per share, after-tax expenses from permanent closing of Powhatan No. 3 Mine.

Cites "Drastic Reduction"

Pittston, the nation's leading coal exporter, showed a fourth quarter loss of $35.9 million due to "drastic reduction" in demand and mild weather. A year earlier, Pittston reported earnings of $27 million. Revenues fell to $592.8 million from $637.4 million a year ago.

For the full year, Pittston lost $11.69 million on revenues of $2.42 billion. This contrasted with 1981 net income of $42.7 million and revenues of $2.23 billion. Tonnage sales for the year were down 46 percent and the company warned that production had been cut in the final quarter in anticipation of "a continuing decline in demand."

Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates showed record earnings from continuing operations in 1982. Revenues were at a new high of $1.33 billion against $1.13 billion a year earlier. Net rose to $70.8 million from $61.5 million. The strong performance was in spite of the March 1982 closing of its Philadelphia Coke subsidiary that produced a non-recurring first quarter charge against net of $4.65 million.

The report pointed out that coal pre-tax income reached $51.5 million, almost double the $26.4 million of 1981. Full-year production of coal rose to 12.9 million tons from 8.7 million in 1981, with western coal output at 579,000 tons against 148,000 tons due to addition of a new mine.

Results of Utilities

Among the utilities, Virginia Electric and Power showed a 12 percent gain in share earnings to $1.98 a share as its 12 coal-fired generating units set a new performance record. Coupled with its nuclear power generation, the utility cut its oil-fired generation by 4 percent.

Detroit Edison's 1982 net rose to $181.5

(Continued on page 3)

Fueled by Speculation, Transportation Issues Lead a General Gain

NEW YORK — The 79 stocks that comprise *Coal Industry News's* list of coal-related issues wound up the week ended Feb. 4 generally higher. Only 16 issues declined.

All seven transportation issues posted gained 1 point or more, with Burlington Northern up a hefty 4-1/8 and Norfolk Southern up 3-3/4. Burlington Northern reported gains of 2.9 and 4.3 percent in fourth quarter and calendar year earnings although its oil, gas, coal and minerals operations produced losses for the final three months. Norfolk Southern, however, had a 17.8 percent drop in 1982 net income on a 6.5 percent slip in revenues.

Fueled by speculation fever, the Dow Jones Transportation Index gained 24.70 points, or 5.37 percent, and closed the week at 485.07, its highest level since the index was revised in 1970.

The seven user stocks in the list also wound up the week with gains of 3/4 (Alcoa) to 5-1/2 for Kaiser Steel. The latter is being traded upward in anticipation of possible takeover, while the aluminum issues gained slightly on the promise of some pickup in production and sales.

North American Coal was down 3/4 despite its report of record 1982 earnings. However, the company was quick to point out that the fourth quarter produced a loss of $2.68 million and tonnage sales dipped to 3.7 million from 3.86 million tons in the like 1981 quarter.

Pittson was also off 3/4 after reporting a fourth quarter loss of $35.9 million which was attributed to "drastic reductions" in demand.

Nine of the 35 coal companies in the list were off in a general weakening of strength amid continuing reports of reduced output.

Seven of the 30 user stocks fell during a week which saw the Dow Jones Industrial Average move ahead 13.16 points, or 1.24 percent, to 1077.91. In the same week, utility stocks in the Dow Jones list gained 1.43, or 1.16 percent, closing at 125.05.

Among user stocks in the *Coal Industry News* list, National Mine Service fell 2-5/8 to close at 9-1/4, following the expected takeover of 51 percent of outstanding shares by Anderson Strathclyde.

	February 4, 1983				
	sales	wks.	wks.		net
company	100s	high	low	last	chg
Coal Companies					
Amax	x11053	25⅝	23½	24½	+¼
AEIPw/a	x17696	19½	18⅝	18½	-¼
AshlOil/b	1598	29¼	27½	28⅛	-⅝
BethStl/c	x6734	20	19	19⅞	+¼
Boeing/d	15595	w38	35⅛	38	+2¼
DuPont/e	7397	41	39⅛	40¾	+1¾
EastGF	1931	22⅜	21⅜	21⅞	+⅜
ElPaso	5757	20¾	20¼	20¾	+¼
EqtLf/f	...	...	...	...	...
Exxon/g	x59083	30¼	29¼	29⅝	⅜
GenEl/h	22537	w103⅝	99¼	100½	+⅞
Grace/i	3202	41¼	39¾	41	+1
GulfOi/u	x23660	31⅛	29¼	31	+1½
Hanna/j	1201	21⅝	19¼	20⅛	-1¼
KerrMc	3152	29¾	28¼	29½	+½
Mapco	x9734	23⅜	22¼	22⅜	-⅛
Mobil	x22236	27½	25	27	+1½
MonPw/k	1944	26	25⅛	25½	-⅜
Newmt/l	3680	59⅜	55½	56½	-1⅛
NACoal	141	27¼	26¼	26¾	-¾
OcciPet/m	8400	20⅛	19⅛	19¼	-¾
PacPw/n	2619	21⅜	20⅞	21½	+⅜
PhilPet	x13012	32¾	30	32⅜	...
Pittstn	2741	15⅛	14	14⅜	-¾
ShellO	2461	39⅜	36⅞	39½	+⅞
StOilCl/o	x25204	33¾	30⅞	33⅝	+¾
StdOOh/p	14910	41	35¼	40⅝	+1⅜
SunCo	x3608	31⅞	30¼	31½	+½
Texaco	x25688	32¼	30¾	31¾	+⅜
TexUtil	12394	23⅜	22⅝	23½	+⅝
USSteel	x8555	20¾	20	20½	+¼
UtaPL	1340	22⅜	21⅝	22⅛	+⅜
WallJm	2563	34⅞	32¼	34⅞	+¾
West	x250	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
William/q	7068	21⅛	18⅝	20¾	+1¾
Suppliers					
ACF	645	34¼	33	34	+1⅛
AllisCh	1105	12½	11¾	11¾	-⅛
BucyEr	1894	16⅜	15⅜	16¼	+⅜
CatrpT	9514	43¼	41	42¾	...
Chrysir	13737	17¾	16⅛	16¾	-½
CmbEn	3135	37⅜	35⅝	37¼	+1⅜
DowCh	12151	29⅝	27¼	29⅝	+1¼
Dravo	x1127	12½	11¾	12½	+⅝
Dresr/r	12961	18⅝	17⅛	18½	+⅞
FMC	2275	36¼	34½	36	+¼
Firest	18762	19½	18⅛	19	+¾
Fluor/s	5419	23⅛	22⅛	22¾	-⅛
FordM	15613	40⅛	38½	39⅛	+⅞
GTE/t	17607	42¼	39⅝	40½	-1½
GMot	18380	63⅝	60⅝	61⅞	+⅛
GTire	x2738	33¾	31¼	33½	+2⅜
Gdrich	2641	31¾	30⅝	31¾	+⅛
Goodyr	5747	33⅞	32	33⅝	+⅝
IngerR	1890	42¾	41½	42¾	+¾
IntHarv	49280	7½	4⅝	5¾	+1⅛
JoyMfg	2551	24⅜	22¾	24	...
Kenmt	x1067	28⅝	25¾	27⅛	-1
McDnD	6408	w46⅛	42⅝	45⅞	+3⅛
NMineS	516	12⅛	9	9¼	-2⅝
Penwlt	369	31⅛	30⅛	30⅞	-⅜
RshCot	x955	16⅞	14¾	16½	+1½
Tenneco	x7932	33¾	31⅞	33¾	+1⅛
UnCarb	x6137	56¾	54½	56¾	+2⅜
WestgE	x13403	w47⅞	43½	47½	+3½
WheelF	366	55	53	53¼	-1¾
Transportation					
BrlNth	x6485	w65⅞	61¼	65⅞	+4⅛
CSX	5613	54⅜	50	54½	+1½
CNWst	745	26½	24⅛	26⅛	+1⅜
ICInd	1108	38	36¾	37¼	+⅜
NorSo	x6649	56⅞	52	55⅞	+3¼
SFeInd	7419	24⅝	22⅛	24⅜	+1¼
UnPac	9662	47¾	44	47½	+1
Users					
Alcoa	x9276	33	31⅜	32¾	+¾
InldStl	x3746	27⅛	25⅝	27⅛	+1⅝
KaisCe	470	25	23	23⅞	+1
KaisrSt	6904	35	29⅛	34½	+5½
NatlSti	9516	21¾	19½	21¼	+1¾
RepStl	5558	19	16¾	18¾	+2¼
WhelPit	362	18	16⅞	18	+1

a/owns Central Ohio Coal, b/owns 50 percent of Arch Mineral, c/owns Bethlehem Mines, d/owns 15 percent of Peabody Holding Co., e/Owns Conoco and Consolidation Coal, f/Owns 5 percent of Peabody Holding Co., g/owns Exxon Coal, h/owns Utah International, i/owns 50 percent of Colowyo Coal, j/owns 50 percent of Colowyo Coal, k/owns Western Energy, l/owns 27.5 percent of Peabody Holding, m/owns Island Creek Coal Co., n/owns Nerco, o/owns 20 percent of Amax, p/owns Old Ben Coal Co., q/owns 27.5 percent of Peabody Holding Co., r/owns Jeffrey Mining, s/owns 10 percent of Peabody Holding Co., t/owns American Mine Tool, u/owns Pittsburg and Midway Coal Mining Co., w/new 52-week high, x/ex-dividend and sales in full.

Chessie's Refund Plan

CHARLESTON, W.Va. — Chessie Systems Railroads announced a new advance and refund policy for sidetracks at the coal mines it serves.

According to John T. Collinson, president of the CSX Corp. unit, the policy aims to enhance refunds by the carrier to producers for sidetracks at their mines capable of loading 7,000 tons or more at a time.

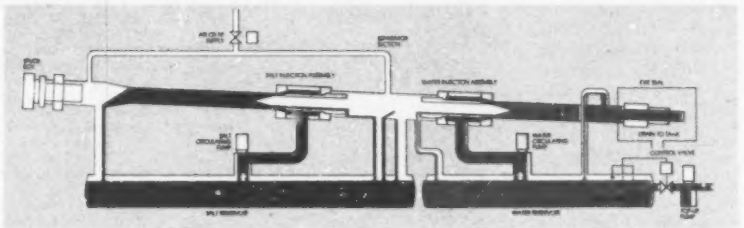
Refund amounts under the new policy will be improved by almost 300 percent, he said.

Collinson said Chessie is currently reviewing some of its coal transportation policies to encourage more unit train coal movements.

What is Laribee's Salt Cured Cable and why does it belong in the mines?

Salt Curing is a new cable-making technology that produces a tougher, denser, more abrasive-resistant power cable jacket. It's built to last longer in mine service, where cables get dragged, run over, cut by sharp rocks and used hard in a tough environment.

Cables are expensive. The longer they last the more you save. But far more important, they keep the mining machines running. If a cable goes down, production suffers. That's why cable reliability is so important, and why Laribee has spent millions of dollars to introduce salt cured mining cables to the U.S. market.

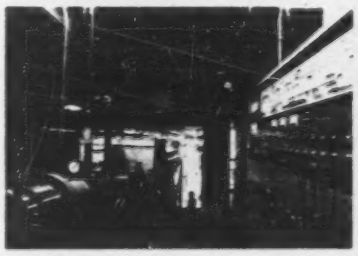


How it works.

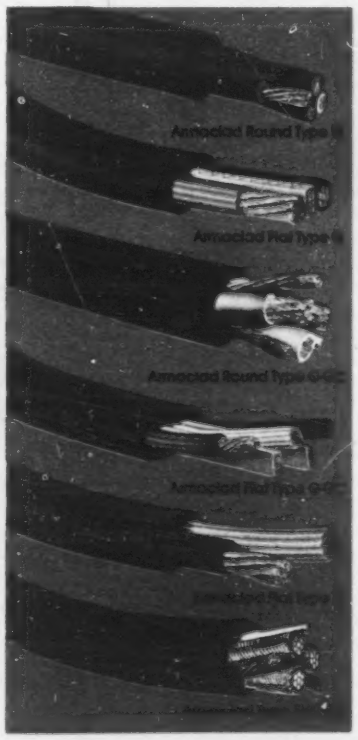
In salt curing, the insulated conductors to be vulcanized are passed through a pressurized tube filled with molten salts. The temperature and pressure are independent of each other and can be precisely controlled to uniformly cure each rubber formulation and cable type. After vulcanization, the cable passes through cooling water, still under pressure, to insure a uniform cooling cycle.

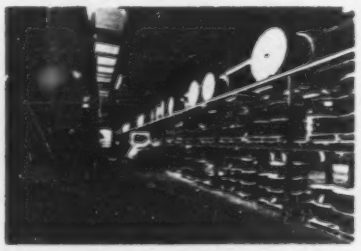
Why it's needed.

Rubber insulation and jacket material must be heated in order to vulcanize. Raw rubber is extruded around the copper conductors and vulcanized in place to form a tough, dense jacket. The trick is to do it precisely and uniformly. In past years,



cable makers used high pressure steam, with varying degrees of success. Other cable makers used lead molds. Unfortunately quality lead curing requires long production times and orders are often backed up substantially. And when you need cable you need it *now*!





What's the benefit?

Salt cured cable has a very smooth abrasion-resistant outer jacket. Voids, porosity and irregularities are entirely eliminated, producing a cable of very high quality. Electrical and physical characteristics are outstanding. Laribee salt cured cables are designed and manufactured to insure optimum reliability in mine service.

Best of all, they're readily available, in a wide variety of types and sizes, in lengths to suit your needs.

Laribee
wire mfg. co., inc.

101 Central Avenue, Farmingdale, NY 11735 (800) 645-9622 In N.Y. (516) 293-8660
Eastern Sales Agents: R. M. Wilson Company, 3434 Market Street, Wheeling, WV 26003 (304) 232-5860

FACTS & FIGURES

Domestic

	WEEKLY 1/29/83	1/22/83	1/30/82
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	14,368	14,362	16,236
Bituminous, year to date	**57,941**	**64,446**	—
Anthracite, recent week	74	74	121
Anthracite, year to date	**309**	**460**	—
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	95,699	96,293	108,967
Bituminous, year to date	**294,296**	**433,574**	—
Anthracite, recent week	37	24	157
Anthracite, year to date	**127**	**594**	—

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept of Energy, Energy Information Administration—Weekly Coal Report.

	WEEKLY 1/29/83	1/22/83	1/30/82
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	453	453	528
Georgia	—	—	—
Illinois	1,127	1,126	1,205
Indiana	526	525	593
Kentucky:			
Eastern	1,887	1,886	2,132
Western	666	666	816
Total, Ky.	**2,553**	**2,552**	**2,948**
Maryland	66	66	80
Ohio	661	661	760
Pennsylvania	1,288	1,288	1,632
Tennessee	133	133	185
Virginia	635	635	816
West Virginia	2,301	2,300	2,373
Total, Eastern	**9,743**	**9,739**	**11,120**
Western			
Alaska	14	14	15
Arizona	201	201	204
Arkansas	4	4	4
Colorado	321	331	371
Iowa	9	9	11
Kansas	15	15	15
Missouri	88	88	102
Montana	475	474	630
New Mexico	316	316	371
North Dakota	319	319	338
Oklahoma	92	92	104
Texas	593	593	612
Utah	294	294	278
Washington	72	72	96
Wyoming	1,812	1,811	1,965
Total Western	**4,625**	**4,623**	**5,116**
Total, United States	**14,368**	**14,362**	**16,236**

In short tons (000).
Source: U.S. Dept of Energy, Energy Information administration—Weekly Coal Reports.

	MONTHLY 12/82	11/82	12/81
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal Mining	206.0	217.5	252.2
Bituminous & Lignite	202.8	214.2	248.7
Production employees			
Coal mining	164.7	175.6	209.3
Bituminous & Lignite	161.8	172.7	206.2
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	39.5	38.3	42.7
Bituminous & Lignite	39.5	38.3	42.7
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	13.19	13.10	12.38
Bituminous & Lignite	13.24	13.15	12.41
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	521.01	501.73	528.63
Bituminous & Lignite	522.98	503.65	529.91

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics—Employment and Earnings.

	MONTHLY 11/82	10/82	11/81
Bituminous and Lignite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	47,699	46,248	46,873
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	171,335	170,181	156,360
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	100	81	141
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	6,060	5,992	5,548

Note: Data give in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy Information Administration—Weekly Coal Report.

	11/82	10/82	11/81
Coal User Production			
Major district users:			
Electric utilities			
(Mil Kwh.)			
Monthly	95,547	93,779	94,841

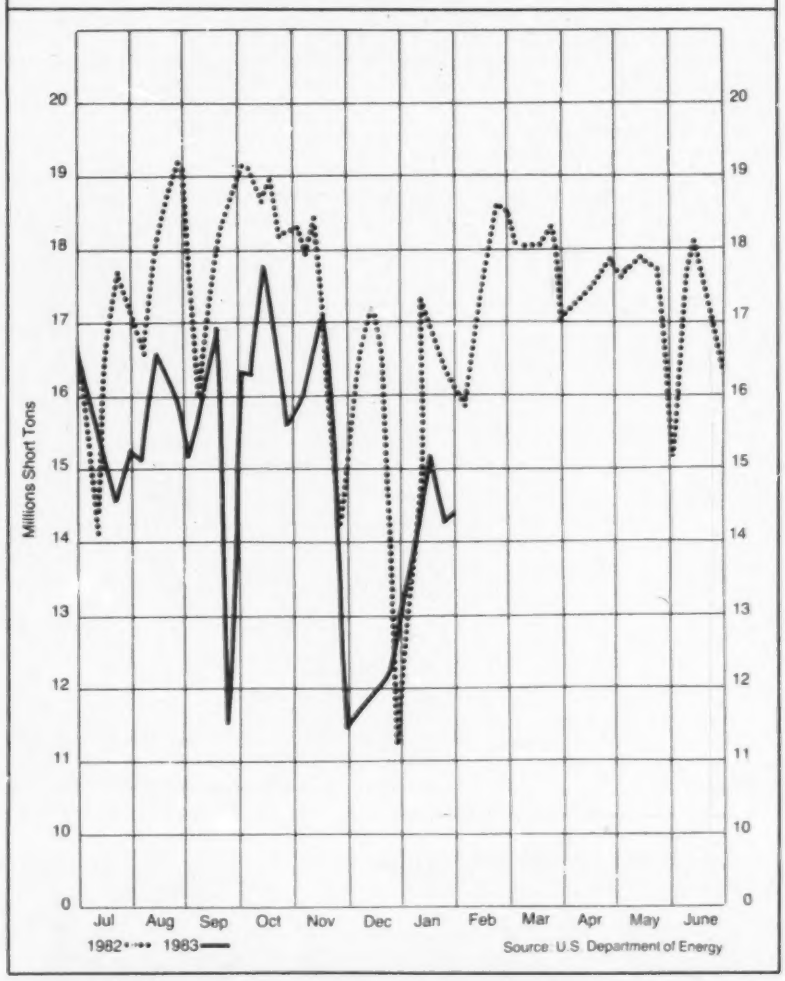
	MONTHLY 12/82	11/82	8/82
Price Indexes			
Bituminous Coal and Lignite	105.0	105.1	104.8
Primary Products	103.5	103.4	104.1
Prepared	104.7	104.7	104.4
Steam electric utilities	105.9	105.7	105.1
North Appalachia	106.1	102.9	104.8
Spot	N.A.	N.A.	98.9
Contract	106.3	102.6	105.7
South Appalachia			
Contract	N.A.	99.4	98.2
Midwest	107.8	110.2	109.4
Contract	108.9	111.6	110.7
West	110.0	109.4	105.9
Contract	110.0	109.4	105.9
Metallurgical/coke producer	101.7	101.6	102.7
High volatile	100.2	100.0	100.8
North Appalachia	97.2	97.2	98.8
Contract	N.A.	N.A.	98.8
South Appalachia			
Contract	102.0	101.5	102.0
West	99.0	100.7	100.1
Low volatile	102.8	103.4	106.0
North Appalachia			
Contract	99.5	103.0	104.7
South Appalachia			
Contract	105.5	104.2	107.3
All other industrial	100.5	100.8	101.8
North Appalachia			
Contract	91.2	91.2	90.0
Midwest			
Contract	107.2	107.2	106.0
Unprepared (raw)	99.2	99.0	103.1
For preparation at other establishments	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
For use without preparation	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Anthracite	154.0	154.0	153.8
Primary products	152.6	152.6	152.5
Prepared anthracite shipped	154.7	154.7	154.5
Stove	151.7	151.7	151.1
Chestnut	151.5	151.5	150.9
Pea	160.3	160.3	160.3
Buckwheat no. 1	149.0	149.0	149.0
Buckwheat no. 2	160.8	160.8	160.8
Buckwheat no. 4	143.9	143.9	143.9
Buckwheat no. 5	112.0	112.0	112.0

N.A.—Not Available

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Dept. of Labor.
Note: The Bureau of Labor Statistics has recalibrated its producer price index figures for bituminous and lignite, as well as reorganizing its pricing categories. The new index is based on a compilation of average prices for December, 1981, and that month appears as 100. The former index used June, 1976 prices as its base.

Latest U.S. Production Figures

Estimated Bituminous Coal and Lignite Production



OUTPUT of bituminous coal and lignite for the week ended Jan. 29 was 14.368 million short tons, the Energy Information administration reported. That's a 6,000-ton increase, or 0.04 percent, from production the previus week. Production for the corresponding week in 1982 was 16.236 million short tons. Year-to-date production reached 57.941 million short tons, down 10.1 percent from production in the same period of 1982.

Exports & Imports

	Quantity in short tons 12/82	11/82	12/81	Dollar Value 12/82	11/82	12/81	Avg. Value per short ton 12/82	11/82	12/81
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke No. 5213110									
Belgium	103,620	192,408	468,822	5,986,098	12,436,106	22,811,735	57.76	64.63	48.65
Brazil	329,061	260,833	434,193	14,443,340	14,465,188	17,899,509	43.89	55.45	41.22
Canada	104,333	387,906	652,854	7,162,882	26,399,452	37,610,753	68.65	68.05	57.60
France	225,273	218,893	706,906	12,702,940	11,175,562	37,928,828	56.38	51.05	53.65
Germany, F.R. (West)	125,745	—	265,898	6,873,353	—	10,835,265	54.66	—	40.74
Italy	715,899	543,308	1,088,193	32,752,442	26,001,417	50,450,041	45.75	47.85	46.36
Japan	777,756	1,315,219	2,558,195	45,882,441	78,643,079	147,810,251	58.99	59.79	57.77
Netherlands	83,830	147,170	260,985	4,863,945	9,257,732	14,903,230	58.02	62.90	57.10
Spain	231,570	223,531	224,512	10,166,975	10,388,575	11,531,326	43.90	46.47	51.36
Sweden	85,084	79,381	83,381	3,714,928	3,704,675	3,441,986	43.66	46.66	41.28
United Kingdom	104,250	—	217,391	5,864,063	—	11,922,133	56.25	—	54.84
Yugoslavia	134,239	76,898	67,694	8,104,512	5,000,060	3,958,919	60.37	65.02	58.48
Total, above	3,020,660	3,445,547	7,029,024	158,517,919	197,471,846	371,103,976	52.47	57.31	52.79
Total, other nations	643,394	524,127	587,957	36,539,284	31,205,801	30,690,249	56.79	59.53	52.19
Total, all nations	**3,664,054**	**3,969,674**	**7,616,981**	**195,057,203**	**228,677,647**	**401,794,225**	**53.23**	**72.72**	**52.74**

	Quantity in short tons 12/82	11/82	12/81	Dollar Value 12/82	11/82	12/81	Avg. Value per short ton 12/82	11/82	12/81
Bituminous coal, others No. 5213120									
Belgium	8,693	131,159	218,072	391,358	4,959,468	8,207,448	45.01	37.81	37.63
Canada	595,532	1,609,983	1,783,786	29,734,911	80,250,571	79,955,096	49.92	49.84	44.82
China, Taiwan	183,148	123,825	346,516	8,357,286	5,301,886	15,229,622	45.63	42.81	43.95
Denmark	49,851	189,870	226,935	1,481,112	10,452,508	13,174,437	29.71	55.05	58.05
Finland	135,739	185,207	62,077	5,743,047	7,658,434	2,815,843	42.30	41.35	45.36
France	507,581	520,446	172,691	21,125,688	22,754,991	7,055,827	41.62	43.72	40.85
Germany, F.R. (West)	99,981	97,340	195,146	5,692,635	6,120,068	11,181,334	56.93	62.87	57.29
Italy	304,125	424,098	215,710	15,199,774	22,191,398	11,350,600	49.97	52.32	52.61
Japan	191,028	143,625	356,771	9,323,637	7,115,678	18,112,814	48.80	49.54	50.76
Netherlands	126,126	175,804	342,712	7,230,356	9,515,151	16,993,061	57.32	54.12	49.58
Spain	310,486	177,370	233,291	12,686,989	7,433,664	11,292,924	40.86	41.91	48.40
Total, above	2,512,290	3,778,727	4,153,707	116,966,793	183,753,817	195,369,006	46.55	48.62	47.03
Total, other nations	292,190	251,072	500,257	13,568,536	10,948,814	25,568,007	46.43	43.60	51.10
Total, all nations	**2,804,480**	**4,029,779**	**4,653,964**	**130,535,329**	**194,702,631**	**220,937,013**	**46.54**	**48.31**	**47.47**
Lignite No. 5213130									
Total, all nations	**317**	**362**	**1,411**	**61,516**	**63,153**	**275,458**	**194.05**	**174.45**	**195.22**
Coal coke for use as fuel No. 5213148									
Total, all nations	**28,510**	**59,774**	**129,899**	**2,547,439**	**3,638,655**	**7,859,970**	**89.35**	**60.87**	**60.50**
Petroleum coke, except calcined No. 5213150									
Canada	79,490	128,802	55,659	1,952,487	4,712,130	3,916,500	24.56	36.58	70.36
Japan	242,157	417,427	128,742	8,221,003	16,696,182	6,474,825	33.94	39.99	50.29
Netherlands	197,552	113,735	75,234	6,505,018	2,569,874	4,556,274	32.92	22.59	60.56
Total, above	519,199	659,964	259,635	16,678,508	23,978,186	14,947,599	32.12	36.33	57.57
Total, other nations	565,578	497,313	445,922	15,277,353	13,808,271	22,745,090	27.01	27.76	51.00
Total, all nations	**1,084,777**	**1,157,277**	**705,557**	**31,955,861**	**37,786,457**	**37,692,689**	**29.45**	**32.65**	**53.42**
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	**243**	**32,581**	**1,067**	**73,626**	**1,037,637**	**86,122**	**302.98**	**31.75**	**80.71**
Anthracite No. 5213170									
Korea Rep. (South)	35,649	37,478	85,902	1,228,920	1,220,600	3,423,032	34.47	32.56	51.16
Total, all nations	**43,186**	**106,603**	**100,553**	**1,673,066**	**6,054,223**	**5,721,688**	**38.74**	**56.79**	**56.90**